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THE BEST B AT THE PRICE.
H. PRICE & CO.
12 Queen's Road.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

No. 11,921.

五一十三月五日一千九百零一年

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1901.

日四十月四年丑辛

PRICE, \$2.50 PER MONTH.

Business Notices.
W. S. BAILEY & CO.,
Engineers, Shipbuilders and Storekeepers.

OFFICES: 60 and 62 DES VŒUX ROAD.
WORKS: KOWLOON BAY.

JUST RECEIVED.

Steam and Centrifugal Pumps for Every Service.
20th Century Forges (the most Perfectly Constructed Forges on the Market).
Ship's Telegraphs to suit any Class of Vessel.
Engineer's Combined Pipe Cutters and Wrenches.
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Champion Screw Drivers, with Patent Non-Slipping Handles.
Cleveland Twist Drills.
Clarke's Patent Expansive Bitts.
Star Hack Saws and Blades.
And Engineer's Tools of Every Description.

Paints, Oils, Packings, Etc., Etc., always in Stock ready for immediate delivery.

THE Peak Hotel.

CITY OFFICE,
7, DUDDELL STREET.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN

PLUNKET'S GAP, THE PEAK,
near the TEAM TERMINUS. TELEPHONE 56.

For Terms,
Apply to the MANAGER.



CANDIDATES for POLICE in NAVAL YARD required. Must be of good Character and British Birth; between 25 and 35 years of age.
Apply with papers to

COMMANDER,
H. M. NAVAL YARD,
24th April, 1901. 896

THE BRITISH NORTH BORNEO CO.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the position of SUPERINTENDENT of PUBLIC WORKS & GOVERNMENT SURVEYOR. Applications and copies of testimonials to be sent to the undersigned, from whom terms may be learnt. Appointment to be taken up as soon as possible.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 25, 1901. 198

FOR SALE
RURAL BUILDING LOT 102,
DARKE ROAD.
Apply to:
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, January 25, 1901. 257

FOR SALE
CRUISER YACHT THISTLE for
Sale.
Apply to
COMMANDER,
NAVAL YARD,
Hongkong, May 13, 1901. 1032

FOR SALE
LAUNCHES FOR SALE.

30 PAIRS IRON DOORS, suitable for Godown, Angle Iron Frames, etc.
7' 0" x 4' 1", 7' 0" x 3' 1".
To Clear—\$25.00 per Pair.
Apply to C. E. WARREN,
26, Aberdeen Street.
Hongkong, May 29, 1901. 1149

LAUNCHES FOR SALE.

TWO are—Length, 22 feet over all; Breadth, 11 feet 6 inches; Depth, 3 feet 6 inches; Compound Surface Condensing Engine, 8 inches by 16 inches; Boiler, 6 by 7; Straps, 12 inches; Working Pressure, 125 lbs.

ONE is—Length, 27 feet over all; Breadth, 12 feet 6 inches; Depth, 6 feet 6 inches; Compound Surface Condensing Engine, 9 inches by 18 inches; Boiler, 6 by 7; Working Pressure, 125 lbs.

The above three Launches were built in Hongkong, October 1-29, under the Superintendence of Captain F. D. Goddard, Marine Surveyor.

Plans and Specifications of the same can be seen.

Please apply to—

FUNG TAI & CO.,
Engineers and Shipbuilders, &c.,
23, Praya East, Wan Chai,
Hongkong, April 15, 1901. 835a

NOTICE

TENDERS are hereby called for the erection of BRICK SHOPS at JESSELTON for the NORTH BORNEO GOVERNMENT, particulars of which may be seen at the Office of Messrs GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, February 13, 1901. 349

To Let.

TO LET
ORMSBY TERRACE, KOWLOON.
No. 1, from 15th June next,
2, 3, " 10th
Apply to PUN BUNG,
55, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, May 29, 1901. 1154

TOP FLOORS of Nos. 1 & 3, Wa In Fong
TO LET; suitable for Married
Couples. Rent \$400 per Month. Bath-
room, Kitchen and Gas.

Apply to C. E. WARREN,
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TWO very spacious and well ventilated
TWO-STORIED EUROPEAN RE-
SIDENCES, with GARDENS and TENNIS
LAWNS, each containing 6 Rooms, Bath-
rooms and Outhouse, in MACDONNELL
ROAD, on Inland Lot No. 1,600.

Apply to TANG LAP TING,
No. 18, Queen Street, Hongkong,
or to MOK MAN CHEUNG,
Butterfield & Swire,
Hongkong, March 20, 1901. 634

TO LET.
POSSESSION April 1st.
1, STEWART TERRACE,
Apply to J. W. NOBLE,
Hongkong, March 6, 1901. 510

TO LET.
(From 1st April Next.)

TWO SPACIOUS GODOWNS, with
Upper FLOORS for Dry Goods, Nos.
1 & 2, facing the Sea and situated at Bol-
der's Bay on M. Lot 243.

Apply to JOSEPH & CO.,
1, Duddell Street,
Hongkong, March 25, 1901. 684

TO LET.
A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.
HOUSES at LEIGHTON HILL.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, May 1, 1901. 570

TO BE LET.

NEWLY-BUILT HOUSES on ROBINSON
Road and Mosque Junction.
Immediate possession.

Apply to H. L. NORONHA,
Executor of the Estate of the late D. Noronha.

Hongkong, May 22, 1901. 1107

SINGING, PIANO, MANDOLINE,
AND GUITAR.

SIGNOR OMATANEO, having returned
to the Colony, has resumed Tuition.

TERMS \$10 per Month.

Application may be made by intending
pupils through Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD
and CO.

Hongkong, October 19, 1901. 804

MUSIC LESSONS.

M. R. L. A. GHACA receives Pupils
for the VIOLIN, MANDOLINE
and PORTUGUESE GUITARRA.

For Terms, Etc.

Apply to ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

Hongkong, November 8, 1900. 2233

TEMPORARY REMOVAL.

H. YER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC
STUDIO

TEMPORARILY REMOVED TO

No. 8, ARSENAL STREET,
(Next to Sailor's and Soldiers' Home).

Where Business will be conducted as usual.

Hongkong, May 26, 1901. 1163

The Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.

Best Value in
PIANOS.

Monthly Payment System.

TUNING.
REPAIRS.

Our Specialty.

INSTRUMENTS.

STRINGS.

MUSIC.

Grand Stock reduced to Clear.

BICYCLES

AND
TYPEWRITERS.

SOLD, EXCHANGED AND REPAIRED
PRICES VARYING FROM \$65 TO \$225.

ALL ACCESSORIES IN STOCK.

TO LET.

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(Next to Sailor's and Soldiers' Home).

Where Business will be conducted as usual.

Hongkong, May 26, 1901. 1163

Business Notices.
BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED,
4, PRAYA CENTRAL
(NEAR THE ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE).

PACKING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BOILER COMPOSITION,
ENGINE AND OTHER OILS,
ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK.

ALL ARTICLES OF FIRST-CLASS QUALITY.

BRADLEY & Co., Managers.
JOHN BROWNHILL, Superintendent.

1027

Business Notices.

Aerated Waters.

WATKINS'

CROWN BRAND.

UNSURPASSEABLE FOR PURITY
AND FLAVOUR.

See that each Bottle bears our Name and Trade Mark.

WATKINS, LIMITED.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

Portland Cement.

In tanks of 375 lbs net \$5.00 per cask, ex Factory.

In bags of 250 lbs net \$3.00 per bag, ex Factory.

FACTORIES—HONGKONG AND MACAO.

Glazed Stoneware, Drain Pipes and Fittings, Glazed
Paving Bricks and Tiles, Fire Bricks and Fire Clay.

FIRE CLAY WORKS—DEEP WATER BAY, HONGKONG.

For further particulars, apply to

Shewan, Tomes & Co.,

2635

GENERAL AGENTS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC

GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS; PLATES, PAPERS AND CHEMICALS.

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS & ACCESSORIES.

Telephone No. 185.



TRADE.

MARK.

CLARETS.

	1 doz.	2 doz.	4 doz.	1 doz.
Bottles	Bottles	Bottles	Bottles	Bottles
Vin Ordinaire	\$4.00	\$4.50	\$7.50	
Medoc	4.50	5.00	8.00	
St. Emilion	5.50	6.00	9.00	
Margaux	6.00	6.50	9.50	
St. Julian	6.50	7.00	10.50	
St. Estephe	8.00	9.00	12.00	
Ch. Leoville	11.00	12.00	15.00	
Ch. Larose	11.00	12.00	15.00	

AMERICAN.

	1 doz.	2 doz.	4 doz.	1 doz.
Bottles	Bottles	Bottles	Bottles	Bottles
California	\$4.50	\$5.00	\$8.00	
Zinfandel	5.00	5.50	8.50	

An Allowance of SEVENTY-FIVE Cents per dozen is made for quartier bottles when returned to our Godown. Special rates for Hopsheads.

BORDEAUX BOTTLED.

	1 doz.	Bottles
Ch. D'Arles	\$13.00	
Margaux	15.00	
Ch. Pontet Canet	24.00	
Ch. Mouton Rothschild	38.00	
St. Leon, Tonic	18.00	

H. PRICE & CO.,

12, Queen's Road.

457 MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Meeting.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Zetland Lodge.

Miscellaneous.

2.45 p.m.—Cup and Spoons Competition of Hongkong Rides Association.

General Memoranda.

MONDAY, June 3.—3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land situated at North side of Barker Road.

3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land situated at Mong Kok Tsui.

TUESDAY, June 4.—Goods per *Glenelgh* not cleared by this date subject to rent.WEDNESDAY, June 5.—Goods per *Strasburg* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

Exchange.

HONGKONG, May 31, 1901.

On London—Bank, Wires	1/14
" On demand...	1/11
" 30 days' sight...	1/11
" 4 months' sight...	1/11
Credits, 4 months' sight...	2/0
Documentary, 4 months' sight...	2/0
On Paris—	
" On demand...	2/7
Credits, 4 months' sight...	2/5
On Berlin—Demand...	2.00
On New York—	
" On demand...	47/2
Credits, 60 days' sight...	48/2
On Bombay—	
Wires...	147/2
On demand...	147/2
On Calcutta—	
Wires...	147/2
On demand...	147/2
On demand...	147/2
On Singapore—Demand...	1 1/2 pm.
On Manila—	
" On demand...	34 1/2 pm.
On Shanghai—	
" On demand...	72/2
" 30 days' sight, (private paper)	73/2
On Yokohama—	
" On demand...	31 1/2 pm.
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, (per tael)	352.25
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)	310.07
Silver (per oz.)	274.2



A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE

LEADING MANUFACTURERS

OF

AERATED WATERS

IN THE FAR EAST.

Our new WEST POINT FACTORY, facing the sea at the Praya Reclamation, is constructed with every attention to the best principles that sanitary science can suggest.

A Perfect System of FILTRATION is employed guaranteeing ABSOLUTE PURITY.

The Machinery used is of the latest type.

A Staff of English Experts attends to every detail of the manufacture.

The Waters produced are of the highest-class and excellence, as testified to by the best English makers.

A. S. WATSON & CO., Limited
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

1000

BIRTH.

At Matowchow Station, Lopha, on the 23rd May, the Wife of R. J. White, L.M. Customs Service, of a Son.

MARRIAGE.

On Saturday, 25th May, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Reverend H. C. Hodges, M.A., John Nightingale, Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, Wenchow, to Eliza Cora Saw, of Pittsburgh, Pa., U.S.A.

DEATHS.

At Shanghai General Hospital on the 27th May, CARLOS O. ENTRONCAO, of Hankow, aged 39 years.

On the 20th May, 1901, MAK LAI Tsoo, House, Estate and Land Agent, Broker and Commission Agent.

The publication of this issue commenced at 5.40 p.m.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1901

It will afford the public—the European section at any rate—much satisfaction to see that His Excellency the Governor is continuing himself in regard to the housing of the Chinese. This is indeed satisfactory. Even more satisfactory will it be if His Excellency follows up his initial effort with some reform is effected. Plague, as all authorities agree, is a filth disease, and whether it was the notorious Bonham Strand drain that first gave plague a hold of this Colony or the innate filthy habits of the Chinese, it is generally believed that the plague lingers on because of the filthy favourable condition of the overcrowded Chinese quarters. We do not know if the Chinese quarters are worse than they were in 1894; but if His Excellency had joined any of the early morning scouring parties of the record plague year he would not be in any doubt as to the sanitary (or insanitary) condition of a large proportion or the houses in the native quarter. But it is not so much the condition of the city that we are concerned with now. What everybody wants is a remedy; and it is a remedy which His Excellency wisely suggests. This, again, is satisfactory; but how much more satisfactory it would have been if the Government had accepted some of the remedies suggested years ago by Government servants and private experts! When the Taipingshan area was resumed and destroyed, no provision was made for the people from these houses. Other portions of the Colony became overcrowded at once, and as the population has gone on increasing out of proportion to the dwellings provided by the landlord monopolists, these latter have been able to raise rents to what would have been considered fabulous rates some eight or ten years ago. The result is obvious—more overcrowding, more filth, more plague. Instead of new localities being built upon, the Chinese property owners in the central portion of the town are busy raising the houses in narrow streets to heights that preclude sunlight and ventilation. What the Government should have been doing since 1894 it has not done. It cannot force landlords to go further afield and build more houses at reasonable rentals which the poorer classes could occupy, and so relieve the congestion in the city; but it could have supported the recent proposals of the Sanitary Board to create a Trust on the lines of the Bombay Trust, and it might have provided a tramway to take the people from the centres of labour to the better ventilated and better constructed houses the Trust would have established on favourable sites. Proposals for model houses will have no more effect than Mrs Partington's broom had on the Atlantic Ocean. The Chinese capitalist will not lease land for 75 years at the high rate His Excellency imposes in order to build model houses. Mr. W. Danby, we remember, wrote a long letter to the Chairman of the Housing Commission, which sat in 1894 and collected a mass of information—with the customary result. What Mr. Danby said then might be said with equal force now, and if His Excellency had not read the letter we would advise him to do so. We would also venture to suggest to His Excellency that while his proposed model house is a step in the right direction, it is not by this means that the Government will prevent the recurrence of these devastating plague epidemics. Dr Clark's report, the debates in the Sanitary Board during the past years or more, the public journals all contain matter which tends to prove that the whole of the Colony's sanitary system is in need of complete revision. It requires a good deal of courage perhaps for an official to accept this suggestion and to act upon it. The local officials are far too busy carrying on their ordinary duties to take up a consideration of a wide question like the sanitary regeneration of the Colony. His Excellency would be well advised, therefore, if he requisitioned the Colonial Office for the services of some eminent expert on public health—there are a number of such experts attached to the Local Government Board—who could visit the Colony, see for himself its sanitary condition, take evidence from officials and unofficials, and issue an impartial report. There is, as we have said, far more to consider than the mere form and structure of a house. Among some of the points that require consideration are the purchase price and ground rentals, the land tenure, the incidence of taxation, the nationality of the property owners and whether they are resident or absentees, so far as houses pro-

party is concerned, besides all the other ordinary questions which belong properly to the public health department of an English municipality. Very little can be done satisfactorily where new work has to be thought out and carried into practice by officials whose time is already well occupied, and where the conflicting claims of departments have to be considered first and the public welfare afterwards. With the recommendations of an expert to guide them, the continuous rule of an alert, active and wideawake Governor to supervise them, and the money raised in the city devoted to lasting public improvements where they are most needed instead of being dissipated in the New Territory, there is no reason why the present Government staff could not effect such a change upon Hongkong as would warrant the encomiums passed upon it, the other day by Mr. Chamberlain. In making these remarks, we do not imply any disapprobation of Dr Clark, our present Medical Officer of Health. On the contrary, we heartily approve of the recommendations he has made from time to time in the conscientious discharge of his difficult and dangerous duties, and we are convinced that his hands would be strengthened rather than weakened by a thorough investigation of the Colony by another public health expert.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Notes by the Way.

The British dredger *St. Enoch* arrived last night from Weihaiwei, and is, we hear, to be employed in the Naval Yard Extension work.

General regret is expressed in Tientsin that His Majesty's recognition of Jim Watts' bravery did not take some other form than a C.M.G. Some people are never satisfied!

Admiral Seymour (who we congratulate on his promotion) has gone up the Yangtze to say good-bye to the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung and Liu Kuan-yih.

In a match at Shanghai, between the Recreation Club and the Army, there was some remarkable bowling. Gunner Oliver bowled 54 overs, 3 maidens, with 6 wickets for 2 runs; and Wilson (S. R. C.) bowled 10 overs, of which 7 were maidens, and obtained 1 wicket for 5 runs. His bowling was excellent and he certainly deserved to obtain more wickets. The match ended in a tie—108 runs each.

Failing to Report Plague.

To-day, Loung Cheung, coolie, No. 1, Wa Hing Lane, was sent to prison for a month for neglecting to report a case of plague. Sergeant Garrod spoke to finding the case (a boy) on the third floor. Defendant, who was in the room with his wife, two children, and two other women, ran away.

Stabbing.

To-day, at the Magistracy, an Indian, who is employed as a quartermaster on the s.s. *Stratford*, was sent to prison for three months for cutting and wounding a fellow quartermaster on the *Stratford*. Defendant, it appeared, was sleeping while on duty, and, when checked by the complainant, chased him and cut him with a knife on the shoulder and forehead.

Summary Court.

To-day, at the Summary Court, before Mr Justice Wise, C. W. Marshall, manager to Messrs George R. Stevens and Co., merchants, Hongkong, sued his employers for \$250, due him as salary for the month of April. Judgment was entered for the plaintiff with costs.

Model Chinese Houses.

His Excellency the Governor's plan of model houses for Chinese was before the Sanitary Board at its meeting last night. Mr Osborne said the best plan to adopt in reference to these model houses was to get the opinion of persons who were likely to judge as Europeans were not good judges, as they did not have to live in them, and he suggested that the Chinese members of the Board take the plans away with them and find out whether the style of house proposed would suit. This was agreed to.

Japanese Tax on Sugar.

There seems to be some misapprehension among foreigners (says the *Nipponi*) concerning the new tax law on sugar which goes into operation on the 1st of October next. Foreigners are inclined to believe that the new tax is an increase of the import duty, but this is not so. The new tax will be solely levied on sugar used for consumption in the country, and is a kind of internal revenue, having nothing whatever to do with the import duty, which has been and will hereafter be assessed just the same according to the rate of the conventional tariff. The tax on sugar will be collected from merchants and consumers, whether the sugar is imported from abroad or manufactured in the country, and must be paid at the time the sugar is withdrawn from the factories. Customs, or bonded warehouses. When this tax becomes operative Internal Revenue officers will be dispatched to Customs and bonded warehouses at the open ports, where they will inspect the sugar and assess the tax for consumption independent of the regular Customs officers.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

News from Nippon.

The Chinese Government have granted to the Japanese an area of 450 acres for a special Settlement at Masampho.

Mr. Muller, fourth engineer of the N. L. S. *Pryrusen*, is supposed to have fallen into Yokohama harbour and been drowned.Five Takio papers, the *Mainichi*, *Yorozu-Chocho*, *Yamato*, *Hochi*, and *Roda Shokai*, have been suspended for publishing articles detrimental to the public welfare.The N. Y. K. steamers *Riojun Maru* and *Matuyama Maru* were in collision in Yokohama harbour on the 18th May, the latter vessel having to be docked for repairs.The captain of the Russian Volunteer steamer *Wladimir* and the doctor of the *Stavroff* have been sentenced in absentia to six months' imprisonment for taking photographs in the proscribed zone at Nagasaki.

To Mariners.

We would direct attention to the Notices to Mariners given by Mr. A. M. Bisebe, Coast Inspector, I.M.C.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Notes by the Way.

THE PLAGUE.

During the past 24 hours, there were 30 fresh cases of plague, including 2 other Asiatics and 1 European. The deaths for the same period numbered 31, including 1 European. Mr. French, manager of the Praya East Hotel, who was taken to Hospital yesterday, has succumbed to the malady. Mr. Hawkes, of Hongkong Dispensary, who was among the first of the Europeans to be sent to the plague hospital, has been discharged, and is going to Japan to recruit health.

The Secretary to the General Chamber of Commerce informs us that Government despatch has been received to the effect that Swatow has been declared by the Shanghai authorities to be infected with plague.

FLOODS AND LOSS OF LIFE.

Landslip at Lung Kong.
In his letter of the 29th May, our Canton correspondent mentioned that upwards of 250 persons had perished at a place called Tsing Un, where there had been floods and a great landslip. Of this affair, the following details were sent to us on the 24th May.

A report has reached Canton to the effect that last Saturday, May 18, at a place called Lung Kong, in the Tung Un District, there was a very serious loss of life. The story says that all at once it became very dark. This was followed by a series of crashes resembling thunder. This was supposed to have come from the mountain, at the foot of which Lung Kong is situated. The cause of this is not explained, but it is suggestive of earthquake. At all events, there poured out of the mountain a flood of water, which carried everything before it. More than one hundred houses are said to have been destroyed, and the loss of life is put down at 200.

A CANDIDATE FOR THE DRAGON THRONE.

We learn from Nanking (says the *China Gazette*) that a report is current there in official circles to the effect that should the Emperor fail to return Peking during the fifth month (June-July) the power will formally nominate Prince Chun, his brother, as Emperor of the Central Empire, and duly recognise him as such. It is also thought that Viscount Liu and Ober-Chi-tung, and the Wu of Canton, would probably see the way to recognise the new Emperor, and would obey his orders. When Liu Kun-yin heard of this intention of the Powers, he appeared surprised, and telegraphed to Peking urging the importance of the Emperor's return to Peking. Liu also expressed the opinion that His Majesty should promptly issue a decree setting forth his decision to return to the capital, in order that he might be tided over and peace restored to the northern provinces. It is generally believed that the Court will turn a deaf ear to the Viscount's appeal.

It is further asserted that the Court, although adverse to returning to Peking at once, has ordered the cessation of the construction of the new palace at Hsien-ku, and the materials on route for that place have been stopped. Whether this is true or whether this indicates an intention to remove the Court to Szechuan, or Kansu, or the wilds of Tibet nobody outside the charmed circle of the Dowager's entourage is able to say.

THE SALE OF CROWN LAND.

Sanitary Board must be consulted.
Yesterday, at the meeting of the Sanitary Board, Dr. Clark, Medical Officer of Health moved—that the Government be requested to direct that, in future, no sales of Crown Land shall take place within the jurisdiction of the Board (i.e., in Hongkong, Kowloon and Old Kowloon) until the question has been referred to the Board for its opinion.

Dr. Clark said the object of this resolution was to prevent in future the sale of Crown Land which were required for municipal purposes. As an illustration, he recalled to the minds of the members that, in March of last year, a site of Crown Land in the centre of the City, situated at the junction of the Street and Old Ferry Road, was sold, and less than two months later the Acting Colonial Secretary wrote in reference to a recommendation from the Board for additional latrines and drains.

It is easy to recommend the erection of drains and latrines, but not easy to find sites for them. Dr. Clark admitted that a latrine was erected upon this particular site, but admitted that if the remainder of the site had been retained, it would have been of great value for the erection of a market, bath-houses, or some other municipal building. Again he called their attention to the road leading from Hongkong to Kowloon City. This had been laid out as a 50 foot road and verandahs were being made on both sides of this road, which would reduce its effective width to about 30 feet. He was of opinion that this would become a very important highway, and a 30 foot road would be quite in sufficient to serve the purposes of the traffic in the neighbourhood.

Mr. Osborne seconded.

Mr. W. Chatham suggested that Dr. Clark modify his resolution to the extent that the Government be asked to submit for the opinion of the Sanitary Board proposals to lay out any new district, and he would give his support. Many of the applications for Crown Land were of a confidential nature, and he did not think it would be in the interests of the Colony if they were published. Dr. Clark's proposal, he said, was to submit a resolution that he had a scheme for making a parallel road, which would be 30 feet wide, and he had made arrangements for the construction of that road as soon as it was possible. There was no time lost in the consideration of his resolution, and he had had a very good speech of this side, and he hoped there would not be peremptory over these lines.

Dr. Clark—I want particularly to prevent the sale of any more Crown Land on the part of the City.

Mr. Fung Wa Chuen—There is not much to sell there.

Dr. Clark—No there is not, and that is the reason why I want to protect it.

The motion was carried unanimously in modified form.

HONGKONG SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

Dr. Clark's Proposals.
Yesterday, at the Sanitary Board meeting, Dr. Clark, Medical Officer of Health, moved the following resolution, viz.—That the Board recommend the Government to utilize all the fresh water which now runs to waste in the trained and untrained drains of the City, by building dams and forming tanks for the automatic flushing of the sewers and storm-water drains.

In connection with this resolution, Dr. Clark said he had read very carefully Hansard's reports on these Bills, and he was fully aware where the opposition came from, and that was why he said they must be imprudent. They must be persistent and ask and ask until they got what they wanted. Their repeated requests for a refuse destructor was one illustration of this. They all knew where the opposition came from. Such opposition did not exist only in this Colony, it came from the same quarter all over the world. A man, whose pocket was affected, naturally wished to protect it, and he (Dr. Clark) questioned very much whether, as the Vice-President had suggested, the opposition was a true indication of public opinion. He thought that public opinion generally was in favour of Sanitary Reforms, and, although public opinion was not always represented by public representatives, yet he thought the public would be with the Board, and was with the Board in the question of the height of buildings and in this question of the improvement of the sewers. He certainly did not wish what he had said to be taken as an indictment against the Government. It was the result of the persistent opposition to the Government reforms, and he thought it was time some drastic measure was resorted to whatever the opposition might be.

Mr. Osborne said very little good would be gained by wrangling over the past, and what they had to look to was the future. Government had the strength if they cared to use it to carry through any measure they pleased, and, unless certain that they might meet, and unless certain that they would be supported by the community, any measure they took in the suppression of plague. He thought it rested finally with the Government to compel these reforms, which Mr. Chadwick recommended 18 years ago.

The resolution was seconded by Hon. W. Chatham and carried unanimously.

Dr. Clark then moved—that the Government be requested to again consider the question of the flushing of the sewers and storm-water drains of the City with sea-water pumped from the harbour to suitable storage tanks. He said this resolution was a natural corollary of the resolution which had just been carried. The natural water would be effective during the wet season, while the sea water could be utilized in its place during the dry weather.

Dr. Clark seconded.

Mr. W. Chatham said that to take water from the Harbour was inexpedient in itself, but in the case of an emergency it would be pumped up to a certain height before it could run down. Mr. Chatham then went into figures showing that the saving to the domestic supply by the introduction of sea-water flushing would only be an extra 7 to 8 days' full supply, while the capital cost would be something like £30,000, and there would also be an expenditure of about £10,000 a year. The cost was too great for the benefit that would accrue.

Captain May said this subject was referred to in an extremely able report by Mr. Osborne on the water supply of the Colony, and he was a man who, when he put his hand to paper, generally knew what he was writing about. He said that if they wished to flush their sewers they should turn on the sea water supply to the domestic supply by the introduction of sea-water flushing would only be an extra 7 to 8 days' full supply, while the capital cost would be something like £30,000, and there would also be an expenditure of about £10,000 a year. The cost was too great for the benefit that would accrue.

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Mr. Osborne said that if Mr. Cooper was responsible for the separate system of drainage, then, he was sure, very few people would endorse the remarks that had fallen from the Vice-President about Mr. Cooper. The separate system of drainage would be very excellent in doubt under certain circumstances, but under the circumstances that prevailed in Hongkong, it was a nuisance and a curse. The only way in which these drains could be flushed in the dry season was by salt water, and if they waited till the securing of more fresh water, then he was sure that the reclamation scheme had had something to do with it. The Board would have to be responsible for the introduction of sea-water flushing, which would only be required to a large extent for the purpose of flushing the dry season was by salt water, and if they waited till the securing of more fresh water, then he was sure that the reclamation scheme had had something to do with it. 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